

No. 3.

at the H. B. Co., Fort Edmonton, will receive the above reward. J. MOWAT.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, NOV. 18, 1882.

A TRAVELLER'S OPINION.

LETTERS from Mr. Jas. Turner of Hamilton, Ont., who paid the Saskatchewan country a visit last summer, have appeared in the Montreal Gazette and other eastern papers. The letters give a simple, straightforward account of what the writer saw, without prejudice or favor, and as they are extensively copied are likely to do this country a large amount of good. Coming as these letters do from a man responsible, disinterested, and well and favorably known, they have a weight which no ordinary newspaper article or regular correspondent's letter could possibly have, and when Mr. Turner in summing up his opinion of Edmonton, says: "With magnificent soil, wood, coal, iron and good water in abundance, the head (upper) waters of the Saskatchewan must have a great future, otherwise the settlers will prove to be unworthy of such a heritage," he will be believed, when a man less known would be laughed to scorn for asserting that such a favored region existed on the face of the earth, and especially in this far North-West. It is worthy of note that while Mr. Turner praises the beauty of the Battledown town site and the prosperity of Prince Albert it is of the resources of Edmonton that he speaks especially, hinting slightly that the people do not show the enterprise or ability they should considering how highly they are favored. It certainly must seem strange to people in other places that a region of such varied resources should not have gone ahead more rapidly; but everything must have a beginning. Although the resources and advantages have been here since the creation of man, men have not been here to turn them to account. But it must not be supposed that they have not been at all turned to account. Mr. Turner spent night and day for a week in the investigation of the country, as he says himself, and yet he did not see all or nearly all that was to be seen. The Edmonton settlement differs from every other in the North-West in that it is scattered thinly over a very large extent of country, houses and settlers being found in most out of the way localities, while in other settlements the people have taken up the land as much in a block as possible and in this way a smaller amount of settlement makes a better show than at Edmonton. The cause of this is that in other settlements the land and situations are of the same character and there is very little choice of location, the principal object of settlers being to get as close to neighbors as possible, while at Edmonton the features of the country are so varied, although so uniformly good, that almost every person has made a different choice, and is so impressed with the superior excellence of his choice that he takes it up regardless whether he has neighbors or not. While it is true as Mr. Turner says that the farmers do not attend to their business as well as they might, it must be remembered that soil, climate and conditions of growth are different here from what they are in other places, that farming has not been carried on here sufficiently long for it to have become settled which is the best way, and that of those engaged in farming not one in a dozen ever farmed before he came here, so that after all, even if the art has not reached perfection, it is not so very much the fault of either the country or the people. To come to hard pan facts, it is a very few years since farming was begun here on anything but the most limited scale and in the most primitive manner. The people had neither reared, agricultural machinery nor money to buy with. For two years in succession the crops were partial failures, and yet to-day, four threshing machines, one of them a

steamer, are insufficient to thresh out the season's crop, the grist mills, each with a run of stones are kept running day and night, and on every hand are seen reapers and mowers, plows and harrows, wagons, and horse teams, comfortable houses and outbuildings and well fed stock, where only five years ago the main dependence of the place was on the buffalo hunt. While the progress of Edmonton is compared with that of places along the line of railway, it may appear slow. It should be remembered, however, that these places owe their rapid growth almost entirely to outside capital, and that at Edmonton no such assistance has been afforded. Every dollar that has been invested in improvements, except a trifle that was left here by the boom last winter, was earned here, and when this fact is taken into consideration along with the amount of solid progress that has been made the growth of these other places is in no way comparable to that of Edmonton. It is manifestly unfair to compare a country settled lately by men whose energy was their only capital, or advantage, with a country settled by generations ago in Ontario was, or with places that have been built up by Ontario money, as all the boom towns in Manitoba and the North-West have been, and yet setting aside all this and comparing the town of Edmonton and the country immediately surrounding it, with any district of similar area, population and dated settlement in the North-West, it will be found that in all the appliances of civilization, Edmonton is to-day a very long way ahead. In what settlement in Manitoba or the North-West do the people live in as good houses? Where are there more or better fences and outbuildings? Where is there more machinery used to the acreage under crop than at Edmonton? In what other town of one hundred houses is there two saw and grist mills, stocks of goods carried to the value of \$100,000 yearly, four well-built churches and all the other features which go to constitute a town in other countries, except whiskey shops, paupers and idle men, as there is in Edmonton.

We have never made it a practice to say anything in disparagement of other settlements in the North-West, but in view of the conduct of the people of Battledown and Prince Albert in regard to Edmonton last summer we cannot refrain from drawing attention to a point in Mr. Turner's letter regarding them. While he seems to have been more favorably impressed by both of these towns than by Edmonton and while he enumerates all the resources of Edmonton, he says not a word of the resources of either of these places beyond the fact of their being in a farming country. It is reasonable to suppose that if they had any other resources, which, as a matter of fact, they have not, he would have been glad to give them credit for having them. Given if he had not time to examine for himself the inquiries that he certainly made would have elicited the information had there been any to give.

Mr. Turner speaks of the early frost difficulty and thinks it may be obviated by fall or extra early spring sowing. This is very true, and right here we desire to make a few remarks in regard to this early frost difficulty which is held up by all our detractors as the great evil of, and an evil peculiar to, Edmonton. In regard to this we have no hesitation in affirming that there is not only no more, but not so much, winter frost in the Edmonton region as in any other district of similar extent in the North-West. It may just as well be acknowledged that the whole North-West is liable to summer frost, just as Ontario was before. It was settled and as the newer and many of the older parts are yet. Indeed the North-West is not so subject to this drawback, as Manitoba was and there is no doubt that as the land is brought under cultivation what winter frost there is occasionally will be dispensed. Neither this summer nor last was there any frost at Edmonton until the middle of September, and we would if it keeps off any later this, what day in Ontario, and we are certain it does not throughout the greater part of the North-West. But while we do not think that as heavy or as early as in other parts of the North-West, it is true that a given number of degrees of frost will do more damage at Edmonton than at almost any other place in the territories. The great

export of the North-West has a dry clay or sandy soil and this retains the heat of the day to such an extent as to ward off the effect of a limited degree of frost, while the black muck of Edmonton, from two to four feet in depth, is affected by every change in the temperature, and a very trifling degree of frost is sufficient to damage wheat sown on such soil. If we had the same amount of frost as the plains east of us here we would not be able to raise anything at all, and the fact that we can and do raise crops of all and more than all the kinds raised in other parts of the territories is proof positive that we have less frost than these other parts have. It is true that in the seasons of '80 and '81 the wheat here was injured by frost, but not until a time of year when it should, and had it not been for continued wet weather, would have been ripe. It is manifest that in a so-called richly as that of Edmonton, wet weather must have the effect of causing crops to grow to straw and to delay their ripening to a greater extent than as if the soil were sandy. These two years were wet and cold throughout the North-West, and if Edmonton suffered any more than any other part of the country, it was not on account of a greater degree of wet or cold but on account of the superior fertility of the soil. As for the past season we challenge comparison with any part of the Dominion, in regard to temperature, growth of crop and early ripening. As future crops reduce the fertility of the soil its warmth will be increased and it is not unreasonable to suppose that inside of ten years from now grain will ripen from one to three weeks earlier than it does at present. The early frost difficulty then is one which even now as Mr. Turner says can be obviated by early sowing, and which in the future as soon as the greater part of the land is cultivated will not exist.

In speaking of the Prince Albert newspaper Mr. Turner says "The Observer is Conservative in politics. If local interests are supposed to be interfered with however, either here or elsewhere in the North-West, I am inclined to think the feelings of the governing powers of whatever politics will not be considered, the universal and main plank in the North-West platform being 'first before party and probably, demands 'being reasonable and just, the North-West-ers may be wise in their generation." Mr. Turner is an enthusiastic, earnest and influential supporter of the present administration, but he evidently sees that there may be two sides to a question, and that a man living in the North-West may see legislation which particularly affects him in a different light from what he would be living in eastern Canada, where it would only be a question of party, not of personal interest.

THE GLOBE says it is rumored that the new province to be created immediately west of Manitoba is to be called Qu'Appelle, and that the balance of the territories, between the third principal meridian and the mountains, is to be formed into another province to be called Saskatchewan, the capital of which is to be Edmonton, and the Lieutenant-Governor to be Hon. A. P. Caron, now Minister of Militia. The propriety of making these divisions, giving the names mentioned, and locating the capital of the western province in such an appropriate place as Edmonton, are the principal reasons we have for disbelieving the above rumor. It does not seem probable that the ring of land sharks which now pollute Ottawa would allow such a golden opportunity to slip as that afforded by the location of the capital of a new and great province. There are lots of nice out-of-the-way places where a few sections could be quietly taken up by different members of the ring, and then when everything had been got ready, the amount of money could be made that this was a capital. Government money could be expended for the double purpose of starting a boom and feeding political suckers, and then the great gulph of the public of the east could be flooded out of a little of the money which they are anxious to put up on wild-cat speculation and so careful about investing in legitimate business in the North-West. This game cannot be worked at Edmonton as it was at Regina, and therefore Edmonton has not the ghost of a chance of becoming a capital,

although it has every claim of right to be the seat of government for the western part of the territories. There is one thing, however; we cannot see why so many surveyors should be wintering here at once unless there is something extraordinary afoot. The government might possibly have a hidden interest.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

DR. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Pearson's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Dealers and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, S.W.T.

WM. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

W. OELFLE & BURTON, Carpenters and Contractors. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDEIRSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths, Horseshoers, etc., specialists. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

X. ST. JEAN, Cabinet Maker, and dealer in all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

MULHOLLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants, and dealers in builders' supplies, mill supplies, leather, lace, hardware, etc. Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Co's galvanized steel barbed fence wire. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and dispatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodations to travellers and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

LOCAL.

DISPUTES in regard to coal claims seem likely to take the place of the land disputes of last winter. On Saturday morning last when Robertson and McLane went to start work in their coal drift they found Mr. T. Dowler who occupies the river claim on which it is situated, at work in it. Some words passed between them and Dowler ordered the two men off, as it was his homestead, and they forbade him to take out coal as it was their coal claim. The drift was started there during the winter before last by Robertson and Humberstone who took about 80 tons of coal out of it for the H.B.Co. They had a shanty on it near the drift and lived in it while they were taking out the coal. In the spring they quit mining, but still claimed a right to the coal vein. During the next summer or fall Mr. Dowler took up the place as a homestead and has lived on it continuously ever since. Last winter no attempt was made by anyone to take coal out of the drift, but now, when work was to be commenced the question of right arose.

THE mail man, G. Hodson, had a terrible time coming up on his last trip. He was eighteen days on the road. He left Battleford with a buckboard, as the ground was bare, but the first or second night after the snow began to fall and very soon a crust was formed. From Blackfoot Coulee to Beaver River, the snow was deep, up to the axles of the wagon, and with a hard crust, but which was not hard enough to bear. In low places the snow was sometimes up to the box of the wagon. Frequently he had to leave his horses and walk ahead a mile or so breaking a track for one horse as he went and for the other as he came back. In this way he managed to reach Beaver Lake. To make matters better his provisions ran out on the seventh day and after that he had to depend on his gun for support. At Beaver Lake the snow became shallower, with no crust, but his horses were so played out that he had to abandon the wagon and fix up a sleigh fastened together with willows, his only tools being a knife and an axe. With this he managed to get through to Ft. Saskatchewan, the snow getting looser and shallower as he came west. People were complaining about the mail being behind time, and blaming the carrier, but had the carrier not been possessed of more than ordinary pluck and intelligence neither he nor the mail would have reached Edmonton.

T. KAINES, D.L.S., and party arrived from the east on Sunday, 12th inst. Their season's work consisted of the production westerly from the third principal meridian of the eighth base line, which was carried some 48 miles, locating the South Branch of the Saskatchewan. The seventh base line was then taken up at the Elbow and carried west to the fourth principal meridian, during the production of which the transverse meridians twenty-four miles apart were produced south 12 miles. The party then moved north, following the fourth principal meridian until the thirteenth base line was reached, and encountered very severe snow and rain storms, besides the difficulties occurring to a moving party in passing over large burned tracts of prairie. The thirteenth base line was commenced on the 11th October and produced west across eight ranges when from 17 to 20 inches of snow fell during the course of three days and nights, compelling the party to abandon the work for the present and to commence a rather tedious journey of 120 miles with carts to Edmonton, in which vicinity work will be prosecuted during the winter. Previous to setting out on this journey a large black bear was killed by one of the party (Mr. Nelson) which, after the removal of the skin, presented the appearance of a huge ball of fat. No means of weighing him were at hand but the weight was estimated at 700 lbs. The meat proved a valuable addition to the store of supplies which at that time were running rather low.

MacLeod Gazette, October 16: Snow is reported deep from Pine Coulee north, snow lies longer further north and nearer the boundary line to the south than it does at MacLeod. A considerable number of strangers have come into the district during the past summer. The early October storm consisted of rain and snow mixed, the snow did not lie. Rev. J. Turner, Methodist minister, Joseph Christie, brother of Mr. Christie of Pincher Creek, John Sanderson of Baskerville, Alex. Rodgers of Nicola, W. Potter of Okenagon, Thos. Saul of Clinton, Lilloet, David Vader, Neil McMillan, James Johnson, E. M. Brown, J. Glass and W. Fning, of Lytton arrived from British Columbia lately. Rev. S. Trivett and Rev. Mr. Bourne arrived from Prince Albert on Thursday, they will be stationed on the Blood Reserve. A Mr. Godsal lately travelled from Winnipeg to MacLeod in ten days, taking the C.P.R. as far as it went. Great dissatisfaction is expressed by ranchers concerning the present timber law. The treaty payment on the Blood reserve amounted to \$18,000. The births in that tribe for the year more than balanced the deaths.

DUNCAN C. ROSS, of Louisville, challenges any man in the world to contest with him for \$2000 and the athletic championship of the world.

COMMERCIAL.

Business has been fairly good all week. Wheat is worth \$2, barley \$1, and oats \$2, little offering and little demand. Gristers have been coming in more rapidly, but no sales of native flour have been reported. Beef has dropped to 15 cts. a pound. Wood can be contracted for at \$2.50 per cord, log lengths. Dollar bills are plentiful but silver change is scarce.

FROM MORLEY.

J. Brewster got back from Morley on Wednesday evening, having left his herd of cattle at Peace Hills that morning. He confirms the reports of Coleman, Turner and Williams as to the bad weather and deep snow at Calgary.

He and Macdougall had purchased their cattle at High River and were near the Cochrane Ranch on their way to Morley when the storm came on, on the 30th of September. The snowy and wet weather lasted about a week and when it cleared there was fully eighteen inches of snow on the ground, and very soon a hard crust was formed on this by the cold weather which followed. From a considerable distance east of Calgary to Morley the snow was of a uniform depth, but from Morley to the mountains it became shallower, until at the mountains it was only about two inches deep and with little or no crust. At the Blackfoot Crossing, eighty miles east of Calgary, there was very little snow. The cattle of the Stony Indians, whose reserve lies between Morley and the mountains, were doing well but those east of Morley had absolutely nothing to eat for several days. The snow on the hills was deeper and the crust harder than in the valleys and was very little affected by the heat of the sun. In the valley, however, it soon began to go off when the weather moderated, and when Brewster left about 20,000 head of cattle were pasturing (?) along the river bank where the feed had been eaten off all summer. As parts of the hill sides got bare, however, they struck out for them. The crust was generally hard enough to carry a horse. The cattle, except the cows which were suckling calves all summer, were in good order and were standing it very well considering.

The herd of 5,600 head which arrived for the Cochrane Ranch were mostly cows with calves and were in fearfully bad condition when they came in. At last accounts the calves were nearly all dead and the cows were dying at the rate of nine or ten a night. The thoroughbred bulls of the ranch were being fed on hay. The stallions comprise an Irish hunter, one thoroughbred, and two heavy draught. There is also a Spanish Jack.

The buildings at Morley are: a Methodist church, school house, store of David Macdougall, dwellings of Rev. John Macdougall, David Macdougall, Mrs. Macdougall, Mr. Sibbald Methodist school teacher, Mrs. McPherson, Miss Adams, T. Robinson and Albert Boyd, all good log buildings with shingled roofs. Besides these are a large number of Indian houses. Typhoid fever was very bad and Mrs. Sibbald, wife of the school teacher, died of it. Davis' party of C.P.R. surveyors were locating the line between the mountains and Morley and were camped on the north side of the Bow River. It was impossible to form any idea as to where the line would run until it was located. While Brewster was at Morley, Joseph Gaun and J. Lane arrived at the Cochrane ranch, from Red Deer river. They were out of provisions and had eaten a horse and a dog on the way out.

While herding the cattle during the first storm, D. M. Macdougall contracted a cold which turned to inflammation of the lungs and he became too ill to leave Morley. This delayed Brewster from leaving with the cattle until Friday the 3rd inst., when the herd was rounded up. The start was made on Saturday and no difficulty was experienced until the Big Valley, a few miles this side of Morley, was passed. The feed was still good in this valley, but from there to within five miles of the One Pine the crust was hard, the snow deep and the cattle got absolutely nothing to eat. Where the snow was shallow they passed easily over the crust, but where it was deep they broke through, the cattle sometimes climbing over each other in their efforts to get out of the gullies which were drifted full. At the One Pine the snow was about 14 inches deep, but loose and with no crust and from there to Edmonton it became shallower all the way and the cattle were able to get at the grass. When they left Morley the Bow River was only frozen in some places, but when they got to Red Deer on the 10th, it was frozen about a quarter of the way across on each side and the party were compelled to chop a road through the thin ice at each side of the open water before the cattle could be made to cross. The Blind Man was open at the ford but frozen above and below. The Battle River was partially open at the ford, but a narrow piece had taken a little below and the cattle were crossed there. The Pipestone, Big Stone and Black Mud were frozen but water was running on the ice, which is said to be a sign that a thaw is coming.

THE price for surveying town property is \$1.50 a lot.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE Australian cricketers have made a tour of Great Britain, and are now in the United States.

A FEMALE pedestrian contest—27 hours go as-you-please—was to take place in Winnipeg on Oct. 13th and 14th.

CHICAGO still keeps the lead in base ball. They have held the league pennant for the past three seasons, with the same nine.

THE Winnipeg Turf Club held a three days race meeting in Prairie Park, in October, at which \$5000 in purses were competed for.

WM. SEXTON has challenged Joseph Dion to a billiard match for the championship at cushion caroms which is now held by the latter.

THE sculling races between Hanlan and Ross and Hanlan and Kennedy, respectively, have been postponed until next June, at Silver lake.

THE Shamrock lacrosse club, of Montreal, still hold the championship of the world, having beaten the Torontos three games to two, on Sept. 23rd.

IS the international cricket match between Canada and the United States, at Philadelphia on the 18th and 19th September, the United States won with eight wickets to spare. The score was 215 to 214.

MELVER, Canadian champion 100-yard runner, and who beat the American unknown, in Winnipeg, last summer, has been matched against another unknown for \$10,000 a side—the race to come off in Chicago this month.

THE Garry lacrosse club, of Winnipeg, made a tour of eastern Canada in September and played a number of matches. They only secured one game in each match against the Shamrocks, Montrealers and Torontos respectively.

Herald, October 16: Freights from the railway at Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert are five cents a pound, the same as was paid from Winnipeg before the railway was built. Mr. Skelton of the Dufferin and Battle River Colonization Society is well pleased with the company's grant up the Battle River. A Mr. Eau is expected to bring a colony of twenty-five families to Battleford next summer. Mr. Wadsworth thinks the plain Indians make better and more industrious farmers than the wood Indians. Orders have been received to pack and ship all furniture in government house to Pile of Bones. The Indian Department served no rations to Indians during October other than those engaged in ploughing. Mr. Cavana has finished the survey of the Battleford town plot and gone east.

Notwithstanding the adverse opinions of the press and public, the government, the syndicate and the Duke of Manchesters land company—the new trinity—have decided unanimously that Regina is to be the capital of the North-West.

L. O. L., No. 1505.—Regular meetings first TUESDAY on or before each full moon, in the Hall next door to Ross' tinshop, at 7:30 o'clock. All brethren in the district respectfully invited. A. McLEOD, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses branded DL on the hip are the property of the Dominion Lands Office, and all parties are warned against having any horses thus branded in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a railway company with full power to construct, maintain and operate a railway from or near Edmonton, on the North Saskatchewan, in the North-West Territories, to a point on the Bow River, at or near Calgary or Morleyville or touching both, thence to or near Fort McLeod, thence south or south-east to the St. Mary's River and thence to Cypress Hills, in the North-West Territories; with power to build or lease, and to maintain and operate chartered railroads or branches, to connect with other railroads, and to construct or assist in constructing railroad bridges across all streams where bridges may be required between the said projected points; to sell or lease said railway, to amalgamate with any other railway company, to lease or buy any other railroad, ferry, barge, or steamboat line, and to construct and maintain along said railway and branches a telegraph line; with power also to build and run tramways, steam ferries, barges and steamboats in connection with the said line of railway. SHAW & ROBERTSON, solicitors for applicants.—Dated at Ottawa 25th July 1882.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the river.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Goshen and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the offices of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land Commissioner.

EDMONTON BULLETIN.

published weekly by

OLIVER & DUNLOP, PROPRIETORS.

Office—Main st., south side.

If you are interested in Edmonton town lot subscribe for the BULLETIN.

If you want to find out all about the country subscribe for the BULLETIN.

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If you want to save writing long letters to your friends subscribe for the BULLETIN and send it to them.

If you want to see the news of every place from the Arctic Ocean to the boundary line and from Grand Rapids to Jasper House subscribe for the BULLETIN.

If you want to get full and reliable market reports, weather reports, court reports, school reports, sporting reports, public meeting reports, trade, travel and navigation reports, or in fact any kind of—except dynamite—reports subscribe for the BULLETIN.

TERMS.—One Dollar per Quarter (thirteen issues), payable in advance.

If you want work advertise in the BULLETIN.

If you want help advertise in the BULLETIN.

If you wish to sell land advertise in the BULLETIN.

If you wish to buy land advertise in the BULLETIN.

If you have lost a dog advertise in the BULLETIN.

If you have found a horse advertise in the BULLETIN.

If you want to increase your business advertise in the BULLETIN.

Remember that the only sure way to business success in this country is to advertise in the BULLETIN.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Standing advertisements, fifty cents a line per quarter (thirteen issues); transient advertisements, five cents a line each insertion.

If you want any first-class letter heads go to the BULLETIN office.

If you want any fancy bill heads printed go to the BULLETIN office.

If you want any neat business cards printed go to the BULLETIN office.

If you want any business circulars printed go to the BULLETIN office.

If you require posters of any size from a quarter sheet down go to the BULLETIN office.

If you want printing of any description done with neatness and despatch, in a style equalled by few and excelled by none, at the lowest prices for cash, go to the BULLETIN office.

And if you want note paper, letter paper, mourning paper, foolscap, or post paper, ruled or unruled, of good or medium quality, extra fine, plain or common business envelopes, ink in large or small bottles of any ordinary color, pens, penholders, common and automatic pencils, blank receipts or notes, blank books of any kind, or anything in the way of writing or printing stationery, go to

GENERAL NEWS.

The Irish Land League is dead.
The Suez canal is to be enlarged.
Typhoid fever is very bad at Q'Appelle.
The Indian troops have left Egypt for home.
Greece is preparing to fight it out with Turkey.

Anti-Jewish riots are taking place in Hungary.

Floods and yellow fever in Brownsville, Texas.

Crops in Ontario are not as good this year as last.

Main and Princess streets, Winnipeg, are to be gravelled.

General Wolsley is again indisposed, so is Arabi Pasha.

A two tailed comet has been discovered near the sun.

The C.P.R.Co. is buying out the Manitoba South-Western.

A wide spread conspiracy has been discovered in Ireland.

An excise outpost has been established in Portage la Prairie.

The Governor-General was at Yale, B.C., on the 3th of October.

Fall wheat in Toronto market has fallen from \$1.30 to 95 cts.

Seventy thousand immigrants have arrived in Canada this season.

Rev. John Macdonald arrived in Ottawa on the 15th of September.

Two new telegraph companies have been chartered in the States.

Gold mining on the Chaudiere has been reasonably successful this season.

Charles Ford, one of the men who killed Jesse James, is dying of consumption.

There are 118 schools in Manitoba. Over \$100,000 was spent in schools last year.

The Sultan wants to know when the British troops are going to leave Egypt.

Sitka, Alaska, is a bad place. Drinking, gambling, fighting and stabling are common.

It is expected that the C.P.R. will be completed to the summit of the Rockies next fall.

Astronomers have settled that the late comet travelled at the rate of 400 miles per second.

Q'Appelle seems to be as far into his dominions as Lieut. Governor Dewdney cares to penetrate.

Hon. Alex. Mackenzie has been presented by his friends with a cheque for \$5,500 and a flattering address.

Two trains collided in a tunnel in New York city recently, by which a large number of people were killed.

The steamer Asia which foundered in Georgian Bay lately is now known to have been greatly overloaded.

Trouble was feared between the Mormons and Gentiles in Utah during the elections which are now over.

A young bookkeeper of Montreal lately fasted for 21 days, believing that God had wished him to do so.

Arabi Pasha is on trial for complicity in the Alexandria massacre. If found guilty he will likely be executed.

John Christopher Schultz has been appointed to the Senate. He is at present ill in New York but is recovering.

A contract has been signed for the laying of a cable from Lisbon to the United States touching at the Azores.

It has been decided to postpone the coronation of the Czar of Russia for another year for fear of the Khivis.

The alleged pass through the Selkirk range has very heavy grades. It is to be known as the Rodgers pass.

The proposed Lieut. Governor's residence at Regina will be a solid brick building two stories high and will cost \$25,000.

An gas vein has been tapped at Courtright, Ont., at a depth of 190 feet. The gas is to be used for illuminating the town.

The Hon. J. C. Aikens has been appointed Lieut. Governor of Manitoba. He was to take office on the 5th of October.

Frank James, brother of Jesse James, deceased, offers to give himself up if an amnesty is promised him. He is too kind.

Mr. Reily of the celebrated motor has bound himself to run a train from New York to Chicago at a cost for fuel of 50 cts.

Rev A. J. Bray of Montreal has floated a colonization society on the London market with a nominal capital of \$1,000,000.

Two sections of the Regina town site are held by the government and the others by the syndicate and the North-West Land Company.

A Miss Nellie Thurston recently went up in a balloon in Winnipeg. The machine travelled about five miles before it came down. No accidents.

A mounted force called out lately at an election riot between whites and negroes in South Carolina, went to work by slaughtering the negroes.

The Dominion government has a special agent in British Columbia to look after its interests and the Yale Sentinel does not like it.

Chief Justice Wood of Manitoba died of a paralytic stroke on the 7th of October. He was stricken while on the bench and died the same day.

It is proposed to build a line to connect the Grand Trunk at Detroit with Manitoba and thereby give the C.P.R. competition from Manitoba to the sea.

The limits of the corporation of Winnipeg have been extended from twelve to twenty square miles and the improvements for the season foot up to \$250,000.

Minneapolis will offer a bonus of \$100,000 to the Portage, Westbourne & North-Western railway, and Rapid City the same amount to the Souris & Rocky Mountain.

Wages on the C.P.R. in British Columbia are \$5 to \$6 for carpenters and \$2.50 for choppers. Board \$6 a week. Fare, special rate, from Toronto to the works, \$65.

The rate on eggs by the car load from St. Paul to Winnipeg is \$1.65 per hundred lbs. From St. Thomas to Montreal, about the same distance, the rate is 30c per hundred.

A bronze statue of the Hon. George Brown to cost \$1,000, is to be erected to his memory. It will be ten feet in height and will be executed by M. Buch of London, England.

The United States authorities will try to cut down the allowance given to Indians over what the trustees call for, with a view to inducing them to become self-supporting.

It is no longer a matter of doubt that the Grand Trunk is going to fight the C.P.R. The former company has obtained control of the Emerson and North-Western charter.

At Longford Mills, near Orillia, Ont., on the 7th of October, four large boilers burst, completely ruining the mills killing two of the employees and wounding four others.

The U. S. government inspector says that the Northern Pacific railway is a fraud to the country and the company that built it. The road will be completed not later than next fall.

A great gale occurred in Ireland and Scotland about half the crops. In the county Armagh hay and flax were blown clean out of the fields.

The solicitor for the C.P.R. has been informed by the Dominion Government that neither the G.T.R. nor any other railway company will be allowed to establish a competing line in Manitoba.

General Wolsley says in his despatches that he never wishes to command better infantry than the troops who served in Egypt. It is likely that the troops would never ask to serve under a better general.

It is estimated that in the great storm of September last in the United States, \$15,000,000 worth of property was saved by the notice given at the harbors of the coming of the storm by the signal service.

The North-West Q'Appelle and Long Lake syndicate has applied for incorporation. The lands of the corporation embrace five townships of nearly 100,000 acres in the Q'Appelle and Long Lake district.

Seventy-three loan companies do business in Ontario, and they have property to the amount of \$12,500,000 under mortgage. Eight hundred mortgages were foreclosed last year and over \$3,000,000 are in default.

The Globe's backboarder says that United States troops are employed in keeping the buffalo south of the line, and to assist themselves they have fired the prairie north of the line and burned out several Canadian settlers.

Lands have been granted to the North-West Farm Belt Colonization Company, the Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Company, and Messrs. C. Ferguson, F. Blackburn, Messrs. Bower, Porter & Bower, and Wm. Saunders.

Some time ago Collingwood Schreiber, Chief Engineer of government railways, issued an order discharging all employees who were members of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers. The Minister of Railways refused to sanction the dismissal.

Since the 1st of June last the C.P.R.Co. have sold 1,500,000 acres of land between the western boundary of Manitoba and the third principal meridian and south to the boundary line. The syndicate sections along the line of railway not already sold are reserved.

There are four Methodist bodies in Canada - the Methodist Church of Canada, with an adherence of 552,563; the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, with an adherence of 103,272; the Bible Christian Church, with 27,236; and the Primitive Methodist, with 25,688.

Several years ago the British government presented the Canadian government with a rotten wooden bulk called the Charybdis, which was in great danger of tumbling to pieces while being brought across the Atlantic, to be used as a training ship. Since then \$20,000 has been spent on her in repairs, by the Canadian government, and now she is to be refitted and returned with thanks.

Although there is a regular mail from Benton to Ft. MacLeod and Calgary there is no postoffice at either of the latter places. The Gazette asks for a regular postoffice and money order office at MacLeod and a continuation of the stage line from Calgary to Battleford.

H. W. Beecher in a recent speech to his congregation declared his religious belief and wound up by resigning from his connection with the congregational union of which his church was a part. The resignation desires him to withdraw his resignation.

Dr. E. Stone Wiggins, of Ottawa, predicts that a terrific storm will occur on the 9th of March next. It will be felt in British America and will blow from west to east. It will strike Ottawa on the 11th of March, at 5 p. m. It is warranted to beat anything on record.

Some months ago Robert McCaffery who lived near Ottawa was shot by Maria Spearman, whom he had seduced. The girl and her brother who was with her at the time were put on trial for murder, but were acquitted. They claimed that the shooting was accidental.

Souris coal was recently tested in a C.P.R. engine in Winnipeg and worked satisfactorily in every respect, burning freely and raising 4000 lbs. of steam per hour. It cost 15 cents per ton. The engine worked two hours and twenty minutes. A good point was that it left no clinkers.

Three battalions of British infantry will remain in Egypt as a garrison in Alexandria and nine battalions in Cairo. Besides the 7th Dragoon Guards, 19th Hussars and five batteries of artillery will be stationed in various parts of the country. They will be under the command of Generals Wood and Allison.

Manning, McDonald & Co., contractors for section B of the Thunder Bay branch of the C.P.R., will keep the road open for traffic this winter on their own account, pending its completion. A large amount of coal is now lying at Cleveland awaiting transportation to Winnipeg. The railway rate is a cent a ton per mile.

Last winter it was decided that the North-West should be divided into four provinces, and these were named and their boundaries defined. It is now thought that instead of four there will be only two. The more easterly extending from the Manitoba boundary to the third principal meridian, which starts from the international boundary line at Wood Mountain and passes west of Humboldt and Prince Albert, with the capital at Regina and Dewdney Lieut. Governor. The balance of the country will probably still be known as the North-West.

The MacLeod Gazette, in several late numbers has allowed a free discussion of the lease question in its columns. In its issue of September 29th it says editorially "So far only one side of this question has been openly and fairly discussed. No one has as yet come forward to defend the system and we doubt if any one will do so. There is everything to be said against it and nothing for it, and leaseholders with few exceptions will admit, and have had one, and that is their existence will be short lived. It cannot be supposed that the plan a system is of any advantage to the government, quite the reverse."

MacLeod Gazette, September 29nd: The Anglo-Canadian Ranch Co. lately received 350 head of cattle from Montana. A man who deserted from Ft. Walsh two years ago was caught lately at MacLeod and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. It is claimed that there is more money handled in Ft. MacLeod than in any other town in the North-West. About 800 head of cattle were brought in lately for the Halifax Ranch Co., they came from the Big Hole Basin, 60 miles south of Dillon. Services are held in a Roman Catholic church and Methodist church in town. The Oakley Ranch Co. is the name of the J. B. Craig enterprise, of Edmonton, Ont., W. Barton and Jos. Boushier lately brought in fifty head of horses from British Columbia, the old Kootenai Pass, W. Glen and Jas. Washington Territory by the Crow's Nest Pass. Big Bear is at Ft. Walsh, the land fever is strong there. Collier pups are advertised for sale at \$10 each. Sunday is sometimes chosen as a day for horse racing near town.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 16th November, 1882. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Friday,	18	0
Saturday,	25	-1
Sunday,	42	8
Monday,	42	29
Tuesday,	39	8
Wednesday,	31	25
Thursday,	42	13

Barometer steady.
Half an inch of snow fell during the week, and highest wind was 31 miles per hour, on the 13th.

NORRIS & CAREY.

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Have on hand and will keep in stock a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

BOOTS AND SHOES.

437 HARDWARE TO ARRIVE SHORTLY

Having traded in this country for many years, the firm feel confident that they can supply the goods the people want, and will do so at the

LOWEST LIVING PROFITS.

HORSES AND CATTLE bought, sold and exchanged.

New store on St. Albert road, next building to the H. B. Co's fort.

NORRIS & CAREY.

BROWN & CURRY.

Have on hand routes and to arrive shortly a large outfit of goods comprising

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

SMALL WARES,

all personally selected in the best houses of Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere, and of the best quality obtainable.

Also to arrive by freighters from the end of the track a full stock of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY,

PATENT MEDICINES,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BROWN & CURRY.